AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 24 line 15 with the following.

To those skilled in the art, a typical filter is usually characterized by a pass-band and stop-band of frequencies separated by a cutoff frequency. The correction curves, of Figures 6A-6C, although representative of typical signal filters, can be characterized by a pass-band, a stop-band, and a transition band. A filter constructed in accordance with the characteristics of Figure 6A has a pass-band above approximately 1000 Hz, a transition-band between approximately 100 and 1000 Hz, and a stop-band below approximately 100 Hz. Filters according to ~~figures~~ Figure 6B ~~and 6C~~ have pass-bands above approximately 10 kHz, transition-bands between approximately 1 kHz and 10 kHz, and a stop-band below approximately 1 kHz. Filters according to Figure 6C have a stop-band approximately 10 kHz, transition-bands between approximately 1 kHz and 10 kHz, and pass-bands below approximately 1 kHz. In one embodiment the filters are first-order filters.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 70 line 29 with the following.

The filters 3809-3812 are implemented as Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) filters at a sampling frequency of 44.1 kHz. The filters are designed using the bilinear transform method. Each filter is a second order filters having one section. The filters are implemented using 32 bits fractional fixed point arithmetic. Specific information for each filter is given in Table 1 below. In addition, the transfer functions of the filters 3810 through 3812 are shown in Figures ~~32~~ 39 through ~~35~~ 43 ~~respectively~~. ~~The transfer functions for an additional 200 Hz bandpass filter (not shown in Figure 31) is shown in Figure 36.~~ The transfer function of the lowpass filter 3809 is shown in Figure ~~37~~44.